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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.

THE WAR!

A French Defeat!

10,000 PRISONERS TAKEN!

King William Urged

TO BECOME EMPEROR!

Both Armies Preparing,

AND BOTH CONFIDENT!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

OFFICIAL PRIDE KING WILLIAM.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—King William has forwarded the following to the Queen, dated at Versailles: "Orleans was occupied by our forces last night without being stormed. The Third Corps took nine cannon and one mitrailleuse."

FRENCH DEFEAT.

The Eighth Corps of the first army on the 6th beat the French in several conflicts northeast of Beaune, taking one gun and four hundred prisoners. Our loss was one killed and forty wounded.

PRUSSIANS SEND A DISPATCH TO PARIS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Prussians sent a flag into Paris announcing the capture of Orleans, the rout of the Army of the Loire with thirty guns and thousands of prisoners, and the reported death of Duerot.

ANOTHER FRENCH DEFEAT.

VERSAILLES (via London) December 6.—The French were utterly defeated at Orleans, 10,000 prisoners captured, and 11 pieces of artillery, including several mitrailleuses, and four gunboats on the Loire.

WILLIAM URGED TO ACCEPT THE EMPIRE.

BERLIN, December 6.—The King of Wurtemburg has signified his concurrence with the King of Bavaria and other German sovereigns in the proposal that King William of Prussia assume the title of Emperor of Germany.

[World Special.]

FRENCH HOLD THEIR POSITION.

BRUSSELS, December 6.—General Ducrot's army still holds their positions across the neck of the peninsula west of Champigny, but the main body of his army quarched southward to Chetelle, where it occupied a position between the Seine and Marne, protected by the guns of Fort Charenton.

GERMAN LOSSES.

The whole loss of Germans at Paris since the 20th, exceeds 6,000 men.

ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

The Army of the Loire is 220,000 strong and is marching up the left bank of the Loire, where they can meet an army of only 60,000 strong. When combined the army will move towards Fontainbleau. The object of General Manteuffels by the occupation of Rouen is to push forward his columns to Havre, in order to obtain supplies by sea.

The Germans are approaching Metz along the railroad.

RUSSIA AND EUROPE.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 5.—Russia has forwarded dispatches to the Government at Vienna, Florence, Tours and Constantinople, regarding the Black Sea question. They are similar to those addressed to Baron Von Brunnow, the Russian representative at London. The general tenor of all these dispatches is that the Russian demands are essential to the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

Other Cable Dispatches.

ITALY.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

FLORENCE, December 5.—Parliament was opened on Monday by King Victor Emanuel.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The King, in his speech from the throne, declared that with Rome as the central political edifice commenced by Charles Albert was crowned, and the freedom of Italy completed. It was now the task of the Chamber to make it great and happy. While so doing, glorious representative of stirring events, he confidently expected that they will persist in our efforts to induce them to end the contest, and prove that United Italy is identical in the order, liberty and peace of Europe."

In reference to the Pope, he said he would use the duty of the Government to secure to the Supreme Pontiff the free exercise of his religious office and the maintenance of his relations with the Catholic world.

He then referred to the consolidation of the Government and the development of military and educational system. The finances had been done to the throne of Spain the King and Queen of Asturias was waited on our son to rule over that desolated. As our dynasty, and hope to succeed, as our dynasty, and hope that it will bring equivalent benefits to Spain.

His speech concluded with congratulations on the present condition and hope for the future career of the nation, and was received with enthusiastic cheers by the members.

ENGLAND.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LONDON, December 5.—A number of men were crossing the railroad at Abbotsbrook yesterday, when they were struck by a train. Eight were killed and several others injured.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Arrived steamship Bloom from Hamburg.

HAMBURG, December 5.—Arrived steamship Cambria from New York.

BUFFALO.

Meeting of the National Board of Trade—Address of President Tweedy—Resolutions Offered—Delegates Welcomed—Reception at Buffalo Club—Reports of Committees—Discussion—Adjournment.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, December 6.—Special Board of Trade met at 9 o'clock. The delegates from Louisville took their seats.

Reception at Buffalo Club.

After the preliminary proceedings the Board took action upon several questions of public importance. The first was in reference to the interior.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

Resolutions were offered and adopted calling a meeting of the friends of internal improvement in favor of the free transportation of goods from sea ports to the interior, on the ground that it is not necessary to bring on one vessel a greater number of goods than those shipped in bond for transportation; and that common carriers of goods by water are bound to bear the expense of insurance, and that the rates charged by them should be fixed by the merits of a proper and service performed, whereby merchandise to be transported to the vessel to be selected by the owner of the goods, and the vessels which is to convey it to its place of destination.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Resolutions were reported and adopted, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, in favor of the continuance of the civil service, and of the necessity for its reform, that the end of which the present civil service law is required by the best and highest interests of the country.

RAILROAD LANDS.

On the subject of railroad receipts for grain, resolutions were passed for the right of railroads to fix all charges for grain, and that the railroads of the United States should not be forced to receive grain at the place of delivery, but that the railroads should have the right to receive grain at the place of delivery, and that the railroads should have the right to receive grain at the place of delivery, and that the railroads should have the right to receive grain at the place of delivery, and

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Ninth Avenue and Cherry Alley.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¾@110¾.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, it is said, has purchased the *National New Era* newspaper, and intends making it the great organ of the colored people. This is a move in the right direction, and will repay a well off, the colored race.

THE bill offered by General Logan for the abolition of the office of Admiral in the Navy, has been tortured into a direct blow against Admiral Porter. This General Logan emphatically denies, and states the only object to be, to get rid of what is considered a useless office.

THE rumor has been revived that General Schenck has been offered the English Mission. This however is scarcely probable, as announcements were made yesterday that no appointment had been made to fill the vacancy, nor was there any intention to do so immediately.

THE FIRST DAY'S session of Congress was forty minutes long for the Senate, the House sitting until after three. As soon, however, as Congress gets in fair running order, we have no doubt that both Houses will make the most of the short session. The people look for it, at all events.

WHILE we shall lose Mr. Motley from the diplomatic arena, we still have the benefit of his labors in the literary world. He has accepted the invitation extended to him by the Queen of Holland who has placed a palace at his disposal, where he will receive his history of the Netherlands. Mr. Motley has given the Embassy in charge of the Secretary of Legation.

A CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS was held in Washington on the 6th inst. Democracy was on tip-toe, watching with eager eyes all the movements of Senator Schurz, and fondly hoping it could herald the news of some difficulty in Republican ranks. The members met at eleven, and among the first Senators entering the room was Senator Schurz. Democracy retired disappointed.

WE ARE PLEASED that a bill has been reported making it a penal offence to convey by mail any letters or circulars concerning lotteries, gift concerts or other similar entertainments, punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars. Such a law would go far towards preventing gambling enterprises, from which so much distress and ruin daily arise.

MR. REEVES (Democrat) of New York, presents a bill to Congress for admitting foreign-built iron vessels to American Registry. There will be a powerful influence brought to bear on Congress to have it adopted, and the weight of that influence will be from British sources. We can see no good to come from its adoption at the present time, and we infinitely prefer to see our Government protect home interests, which, should Mr. Reeves' bill become in force, would be materially affected in many different branches of industry.

OF ALL the different kinds and varieties of twaddle with which humanity is afflicted, the most inane, shallow, unphilosophical, and distracting is the educational twaddle. The General Government has, of late, gone into the education business; and, in addition to State reports, and county reports, and city reports on the same subject, the glories and triumphs of education, the Government is to be augmented by a National report, crammed full of dismal statistics, and, as we are informed, aggravated by essays upon every subject that can be dragged into an imaginary connection with the deliberate efforts of the people, which, by the silliness of terms, is called education.—*Chicago Republican.*

We can sorry for the Chicago *Republican* and cannot believe it will last very long after this effort. The mere fact that, the augmented dreariness is aggravated with stupefaction after being dragged into an imaginary association, is sufficient to kill any journal in the Union. Writing of "twaddle" we would think the Chicago *Republican* had it bad.

IT SEEMS like a poor return for your uniform kindness, and I feel glad that I remember nothing connected with the letter. About the date of the letter I had passed through a long and fatiguing conflict with Fort Fisher, and my numerous fleet was almost overpowered by the elements. I saw the coveted prize within my grasp, and then slip from me. For another month I had to battle with the storms of winter, anchored on an open coast, with the constant liability of a large fleet on my hands, my mind and body harassed by extraordinary fatigue. The whole nation was looking on, excited, and desiring failure. It was under such excitement that, I presume I wrote the letter which you say has made you lose your faith in me.

Admiral Porter having written on the 21st day of January, 1865, a letter to the then Secretary of the navy, chasing General Grant in no measured terms, the Secretary concluded, with a sameness that is perfectly despicable, that as he had quarrelled with Porter, he would publish his letter. This he did, and Admiral Porter wrote a letter to the President from which the above extract is taken. We do not regard his apologies as genuine, but we nevertheless feel for the man who writes the letter, and have no hesitation in saying that as between Wallenstein Porter, looking at the conduct of both; we would trust Admiral Porter, while we should not trust Welles with anything.

MORE DISASTERS.

We have reports of the loss of an unusually large number of coal barges on the upper Ohio, which we shall speak of hereafter when the full particulars shall be received. These losses are becoming so frequent of late, owing to the increasing number of artificial obstructions—bridges, piers, and the like—as to suggest to many of our coal dealers the propriety in fact, or the necessity of abandoning the business altogether. We will not be surprised if, in a few years, the present system of running coal in barges tied together and forming immense fleets, shall be done away with entirely, and by that adding to the expense of transportation, the cost of Pittsburgh coal will become so high, as to be almost beyond the reach of the poorer classes South of us. Not until then will the people along the river, between here and New Orleans, become fully alive to the necessity of preserving uninterrupted, the channels of our western rivers. Then it will be too late, so far as we are concerned, as the disaster will be upon us, and will be without remedy.

SEIZURE OF THE GRENADA.

Mr. Bullington presented a resolution in Congress, calling on the Secretary of State for information relative to the alleged seizure of the schooner Grenada by Her Majesty's, a British cutter, in the harbor of Port Hood, N. S. The seizure is said to have been made because the Grenada had on board ten month passengers for a two month's fishing voyage. Port Hood is on a bay at the western extremity of Cape Breton, long celebrated for its fisheries, and the presence of the Grenada in those waters, was undoubtedly the signal for the authorities to examine her cargo, and ascertain whether she had aboard "more provisions than were necessary for the prosecution of her voyage to and from the fishing grounds." Claiming that she had more than they deemed necessary, she has been seized. If this is right our people should know it. The Chief Magistrate of the Nation, as far at least as his Message is concerned, has thrown open the door for these seizures to be frequent. Had he not declared that the Canadian authorities had no right to the claims they have made, our fishermen in the future, would have run their own risks at their own hazard. But, on the contrary, it is asserted the Canadian authorities have no such rights; that they are usurpations and should be checked. Acting on this, many fishermen would be induced to go where otherwise they would not have gone, and if they have a right to go, they should be protected. It would seem as if this resolution had been brought before Congress on the recommendations contained in the Message, and as if there was a determination on the part of that body to settle the question. We think it due to the public that there should be a definite understanding of the rights of all parties.

CONDEMNATION OF THE WAMPTRUCH.

The President in his Message declared, that the course pursued by the Canadian authorities towards the fishermen of the United States during the past season, had been unfriendly and vexatious. Strong exceptions were at once taken to this portion of the Message by the Canadian press, and the action of the Canadian authorities not only approved, but it was urged that the same line of conduct should be pursued hereafter. Following almost immediately on the reception of the Message comes the further news that the Vice Admiralty Court at Halifax, on the 6th inst., condemned the fishing schooner Wamputruch, seized in June last, to be forfeited. We do not recall the cause of that seizure, and it may be that the grounds of forfeiture had nothing whatever to do with the special annoyances complained of in the Message, and that it is, under the circumstances, right and proper. If this is so, there ends the matter. But an American fishing schooner has been seized, condemned and forfeited, and it is a duty the Government owes to its citizens, to make official inquiry regarding the condemnation. While we have no desire to get into any trouble over this question, but on the other hand are willing to concede much in order to avoid difficulty, yet, if in the face of the Message of the President of the United States, the Vice Admiralty Court at Halifax has spitefully thrown down the gauntlet and condemned a fishing vessel for the reasons mentioned in the Message, and which the President declares neither valid nor sound, then we say the President should be endorsed by the whole country in the position he has assumed, and the Canadian authorities taught a wholesome lesson.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Mr. Stevenson of Ohio, has presented a bill in Congress, to authorize the Cincinnati Southern Railroad to build bridges over navigable rivers, and that over the Ohio river, not to be less than ninety feet above low water mark, and upon plans approved by the Secretary of War. Rail roads are necessities, and bridges over rivers must necessarily be erected, but we have more than once been deceived and cheated by the plausible proposals set forth in a bill.

We now call on our river men, and we know they will need no urging in the matter, to inform the public whenever a bridge is proposed for erection over the Ohio river, all the facts connected with the navigation of the Ohio at the place where such a bridge is to be erected. We are not aware where precisely the Cincinnati Southern Railroad will cross the Ohio river, the condition of the channel, the availability of ninety feet above low water mark, the character of the river at the spot proposed, or indeed any of the circumstances surrounding the erection of the proposed bridge. From what has appeared in the columns of the daily journals in connection with the Newport bridge, we are led to believe, that an act of Congress is but little security from the imposition of Bridge Companies, and that the fair dealing that usually manifests itself on the face of a bridge bill, is a matter of policy only, and generally misleads the public. We cannot forget the positive agreement that was made between some of our own citizens, and a representative of one Bridge Company, and how, after a mutual understanding and agreement with that representative, our citizens withdrew their opposition, only to find that the Bridge Company violated the agreement and boasted of it afterwards.

There is now another proposition for another bridge over the Ohio river. It is to be ninety feet high above low water mark and is to be approved by the Secretary of War. All this looks well enough but we have had so much toll, trouble and expense, over one fair-looking proposal, that we have but little confidence in paper promises. The river men have a perfect knowledge of all points on the Ohio. They should know sooner than the general public what will be the character of this new obstruction. For an obstruction it will be, more or less, no matter where it may be placed, or how it may be built. One that we must put up with however, provided it is erected with a view of interfering to the least degree with the navigation of the Ohio River. That it shall interfere as little as possible will be the work of those interested in having free navigation on the Ohio, and not the work of any company building the bridge. Our experience with the bridge companies satisfies us that they look not only to the best interests of the railroad in its practical working, but they have a sincere regard for economy, no matter if it should obstruct the Ohio altogether. They have really no manner interest in the river and care nothing about it.

If the Cincinnati Southern Railroad is intended to cross the Ohio where the navigation of that river will be materially harrassed by some natural bend, bar, or for any other reason, now is the time for the public to learn all about it, and when they have gained the knowledge, not leave it to the River men to act on it, but cooperate with them in keeping open the navigation of the Ohio as far as possible. For we repeat, that every man, woman, and child not only in this city, but in every town along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, is directly interested. We are not making too broad an assertion when we say that the River men hitherto have been heavily taxed to prevent the Ohio being obstructed, and the public have reaped quite as much benefit without paying one dollar. If the proposed bridge will be an unnecessary obstruction now is the time to prevent the nuisance being erected. If however it is proposed to cross the Ohio in a *good* place with wide spans, and proper elevation, then the work should be watched from the first, and at all events compel the erection of the channel span over the channel. Nor do we see why these bridge companies should not be made to suffer in damages for the violation of any stipulation not forth in the clause giving them the right to erect a bridge. The Newport bridge has cost very heavy expenditures from the pockets of those who are simply endeavoring to prevent that company from violating its charter. If any more bridges are to be erected over the Ohio let us have the company so compelled to deal honestly, that a violation of their privileges will not hereafter be considered economical.

PHILADELPHIA AND THE WEST.

Philadelphia, through a large number of her leading business men, has promulgated and signalled gratified to the President and directors of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad on the subject of freight discrimination. They say:

We entreat your earnest efforts to correct the rates of freight between our city and the west, which, for the month of September last, were taken by your road during the past season, our largest customers in St. Louis and Chicago have purchased nearly all their goods in New York. The two largest houses in Chicago, and also some of the largest concerns in St. Louis, will only purchase here provided we will send their goods to New York, whence they have freights at $1.10 per 100 pounds, whilst the Star Union Line insists on $1.50 per 100 pounds, with an offer of "protection" to parties who make known that they are able to do better elsewhere. But the majority of large buyers do not think it incumbent on them to make rates for everybody, and therefore excuse themselves for buying in New York by merely stating their ability to ship thence with a great saving in rates of freight. Quite recently we have known contracts for goods from Philadelphia to Evansville, Indiana, at $1.10, whilst by your road the rate was $1.37. Has not the time arrived when the interests of your stockholders and of this community and of persons forwarding by your road would be greatly promoted by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company themselves engaging in the express freight transportation, and allowing to your customers or saving to your company the enormous commissions paid to "intermediate parties?"

Why not establish on your road the system which has been found to work so well in the collection of taxes, gas and water rents, giving the inducement for the largest business and most prompt pay to your customers? Would not the Pennsylvania Railroad Company save more than five hundred thousand dollars per annum by buying off and conducting the express freight lines for the benefit of stockholders, instead of extending their road into remote regions more for the actual benefit of the express lines than of the company.

These are questions which ere long must be presented to all the great railways of the country, and be answered here as in Europe by the companies transacting all the business upon their several routes and lines.

We solicit your earnest efforts in this matter to prevent a continued sacrifice to the trade of our city. To whom can we look for protection and encouragement, if not to the directors of your company? Insist on such rates as will give us at least an equal chance with our competitors in other markets, and by any routes, and if you cannot secure this, cease to give your countenance and moral support to any organization which may prove indifferent to our prosperity, yet gather its substances from our necessities.

INHUMANITY.

In a letter to the French paper *La Liberté de Pontoise*, (France) we read as follows: "From Persan we reached Permain or at least what was Permain, for the village was altogether destroyed. Having been ambuscaded by Francstireurs who had killed them a good many men, the Prussians returned here with several pieces of cannon. The shells from their pieces, established on the hills of Nogent, on the other side of the river Oise, were directed, a whole forenoon, above the houses of l'Isle Adam and set on fire the four corners of Permain. After the bombardment, they entered the village and took prisoners a certain number of its inhabitants. The Justice of the Peace being accused of having sheltered Franc-tireurs, was half buried alive, and then shot, under the very eyes of his wife who went mad. These cruel deeds have spread a very natural terror in the neighborhood and nearly every body has fled. Permain is now but a heap of ruins and these ruins are deserted."

This was the work of the religious humane friends of Thomas Carlyle!!!

A FRENCH REPUBLICAN.

BRIEF TOPICS.

FIRE AT THE BOTTOM OF A RIVER.

"How great a matter a little fire kindleth" was shown in the partial burning of the East River bridge caisson, on Friday. This caisson is a huge chest of ponderous timbers, open at the bottom, inside which the men work at excavating the bottom of the river. As the excavation proceeds the caisson is lowered. Upon its top immense blocks of stone, laid in water-lime cement, form the base of the pier. As the caisson descends below the surface the mason work above remains apparently stationary until the caisson shall have reached its allotted depth, when it will be filled with cement, and thus form a solid foundation for the lofty tower that is to rise above it. The enormous outside pressure requires an inside pressure of condensed air equal to many atmospheres. This dense, heavy atmosphere forced the spark from a candle, incautiously held too near the oakum calking of the seams, deeper and deeper into the timbers, and though it was several times thought to be extinguished, the smoke showed it was still working. At last, flooding the caisson was resolved upon, and twenty-seven streams of water accomplished the task in a few hours. When this was accomplished it was found that the structure had only settled an average of 2½ inches, and it is thought it can be freed of water in two days, the burnt timber—which only covers about ninety feet square—replaced with new, and the work recommenced at an outlay of only $500, though one paper sets the total damage as high as $25,000.

THE THREE GUARDSMEN JR.

The old race of daredevils in France has not died out entirely. Of the whole army of 178,000 men at Metz, four men did not submit to the capitulation, but attempted to make their escape, arms in hand, through the besieging army. They were a *chasseur a cheval*, and two infantrymen, who put themselves under the command of an artillery captain. During the whole night after the capitulation they kept up a fire against various outposts of the Germans and were not captured till morning. The officer was brought before General Von Zastrow, the new commander of the fortress, and after the brave man had made a regular report of his daring enterprise, and stated that he and his men preferred to be captured, arms in hand, and not capitulate whilst they were able to defend themselves, the General entertained them at his table, and afterwards sent them to the camp of the other prisoners. A nation may be ill, so much degenerated, but individual bravery never dies out. Alexander Dumas will enable if he ever hears of this exploit. The author of the "Three Musqueteers" in the very man to appreciate such deeds.

A SENTRY VINDICATED.

The Yankton *Dakotian* of the 17th has an account of the trial and acquittal of Wm. Berry, a private of the Thirteenth Infantry, for shooting Captain Wilford D. Spear, an officer of the British army, on the Missouri River, three years ago. Captain Spear was shot by Berry on a dark and stormy night, on the upper deck of the steamer, at or near midnight, when it was presumed by Berry that Indians were lurking around. Berry had orders to challenge, and, if not answered, to shoot. He obeyed his orders to the letter. The evidence clearly showed that Berry shot Spear, and also that it was in obedience to an order from a superior officer. Soon after the shooting Berry was tried and acquitted by a military court of inquiry. Captain Spear was a gentleman of great wealth and high social standing, and his death made quite a sensation in England, on account of reports that Berry was a Fenian, and the shooting a clear case of assassination. The matter became a subject of diplomatic correspondence, and President Grant telegraphed to Judge Kidder (formerly of St. Paul) to have the case thoroughly tried in the civil court. If it cost $20,000. Judge Kidder obeyed the direction of the President, and is highly complimented for his bearing upon the bench. The record of the trial, evidence, &c., will be transmitted through the State Department to England, and will probably satisfy John Bull that the finding of the jury was correct.

A PRUDENT EDITOR.

Emotional insanity having been so often pleaded successfully by husbands in California in defence of shooting or knifing suspected gallants, the San Francisco *News Letter*, says: "All men's wives who have hitherto enjoyed the undivided use of our acquaintances are hereby notified that this ceases to-day, never to be renewed. It is with deep grief that we disrupt the social relations which promised so much, but we feel impelled thereto by the first law of nature. Our lady friends who are married to other and inferior men will please stick like a leech to their legal protectors, and not recognize us on the street. We have taken considerable pleasure in their society, and derive which we flatter ourselves has been mutual—but this thing can no longer be permitted to go on. We trust that our motive—which is pure cowardice—will not be misconstrued. Somebody perishes ingloriously every day for being upon speaking terms with married women, and we do not care to have our turn come round. Deeply grateful for the past forbearance of aggrieved husbands, we make our bow and retire. Hereafter our nods and smiles will be lavished upon girls and widows exclusively; no others need apply. Whomever shall attempt to introduce us to his own wife, or that of another man, will be regarded as a conspirator against our precious lives, and subjected to abuse in the columns of this journal. Nature is strong in us, and we do not wish to die. Whoever we shall feel a desire that way, we shall treat somebody's wife with common courtesy, get shot, and go quietly to our reward."

A WANDERING ITEM.

Some of the items which "go the rounds" get singularly changed after a while. One of them is thus noticed by the Utica *Herald*: "A dead woman, whether old or young we know not, has been wandering around Utica for the past week, in a most unbecoming manner. When we first heard of her she had been drowned in the basin. At that time she was about twenty-two years of age. She got away before we could make an item of her. Next we heard of her near the basin. That time she was fished out of the Erie canal. She was only eighteen years of age, and was a German servant girl. Then she came up a school girl, and was found dead in a lumber yard, no particular lumber yard specified. After that she was a dead factory girl, found dead in the Chenango canal. Then again she was a dead school girl, found in the East Utica coal yard. Yesterday she was a servant girl again, found in a lumber yard, with her feet and hands tied, and with a gag over her mouth. We wish to warn our readers against her. She cannot be relied upon. The police force have looked all over the city after her. She has died every day in a different place, and in a different manner. Citizens who hear about her need not tell our reporter anything about her until they have her under lock and key."

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

The New York *Tribune* says: We begin to think that there is nothing absurd even in the astonishing incidents which we find in the soul-harrowing romances of the great Mons. Dumas. The New Orleans newspapers announce the discovery and release, of an old, blind gentleman, Mr. Eslava, who for thirty months has been kept under lock and key, in his own house, upon the pretence of lunacy. His intellectual aberration was quite evident to his kinsfolk who shut him up, for did he not, in the most preposterous way, absolutely refuse to make a will in their favor?—they being the children of his second wife, with a great appetite for his real estate in Mobile. Watching his chance the prisoner broke jail, and fled for safety and succor to a police station, where a little questioning showed him as entirely in his right mind as a person so maltreated could be. His responses were prompt and distinct, and his memory not at fault. He was given in charge to a friend, who will properly care for him. This is, by no means, the first case of the kind which has come, within the last year, to our knowledge. We wish it to be distinctly understood that families have no legal right to restrain of their liberty those of their members who are supposed to be insane; and all who venture upon this stretch of authority render themselves liable to an indictment.

MISERY.

The social and domestic misery produced in Germany by the war is very great. A German paper states that in the province of Westphalia, on the first of October, there were 11,817 married women, the wives and widows of soldiers, together with 22,813 children, obtaining relief from the public funds, in Hanover, 9,624 women and 26,418 children were dependent upon the public for support. In the Rhenish provinces there were 14,312 married women and 29,619 fatherless children who were utterly destitute. Thus, in only three Prussian provinces there were, last October, 35,753 women and 78,750 children in a condition of misery and want, and it is believed that destitution to the same extent prevails in the other provinces of Prussia. The price of provisions is extraordinarily high, and the winter, it is predicted, will be unusually severe. The injury done by the potato rot and the rinderpest has also been severe, and the condition of the families of the peasants left at home is very miserable. About nine-tenths of the males are in the landwehr, and the women and children thus deprived of their natural supporters will, it is feared, perish from starvation.

THE NEW YORK TONTINE.

That old-time lottery, known as the New York Tontine Fund, is about to close up and the large property to be divided among the surviving members, whose number has now been reduced to seven. The history of this association begins eighty years back, when two hundred and three subscribers contributed $300 each to a common fund for investment, each member nominating some child whose life he bet, retaining an interest only as long as the nominee survived, with the agreement that when the number was reduced to seven, the entire property and its accumulations were to be divided among the survivors. The old Tontine Coffee House, famous in the annals of New York, was erected out of this fund, but four years ago this was taken down and a much more valuable building put up in its place. At the commencement of the current year, ten shareholders, or their nominees, remained. Of these, Gulian C. Verplanck and George Paxton Rogers died in the Spring, reducing the number to eight and causing much speculation as to the next. The culmination took place in the death of John P. DeWint, at Fishkill, which leaves the property of several hundred thousand dollars to be at length divided. The interest in this occurrence is somewhat lessened by the fact that the shares have been mostly bought up and are now in only two or three hands.

OUR ALMOND EYED NEIGHBORS.

The N. Y. Commercial *Advertiser* says: A train of twenty-two cars has just come through from San Francisco, laden with teas and silks from Japan—the whole invoice having been only thirty-four days in transit, eleven days of which were on the Pacific Railroad. A steamer is expected to arrive at this port next week with a cargo of a million and a half pounds of tea, brought from China by way of the Suez Canal. This ship left Shanghai on the 9th of September, and will probably complete her voyage in a little over three months. This is wonderfully rapid work both ways, but the advantages of the Pacific steamship route and the Pacific Railroad are signally illustrated by the fact that Yokohama is brought within thirty-four days of New York. In the old days, a four months' trip between these points would have been considered short.

THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.

The United States ship Guard, of the Darien Expedition, left New York on December 3d, sailing direct for the mouth of the Atrato river, on the Isthmus. The U. S. gunboat Nipsic, now fitting out for the same expedition, will sail about January 1st, from Washington, D. C., and will proceed to the Atrato, there to take aboard Commander Selfridge and the scientific party, and convey them to Aspinwall, where they expect to arrive about the middle of next January. About the same time the U. S. steamer, Saginaw will arrive at Panama, and then convey Commander Selfridge and party to the mouth of the Darien river on the Pacific side. The exploring parties will commence operations both on the Atlantic and Pacific sides, and survey the respective routes until they meet.

STATE ITEMS.

LATROBE and Ligonier are to be united by a railroad.

A PANTHER is creating some excitement in the neighborhood of Greensburg.

FIFTY persons took the temperance pledge in Waynesburg last week. Good.

MARTIN MILMORE, a Boston artist, is to erect the soldiers' monument in Chester.

MR. BYRON REEVES was instantly killed by a boiler explosion in the oil regions on Monday.

ROWLAND KIGHTLINGER was shot and killed at Hydetown on Monday, in a quarrel with a man named Geo. Turner.

HON. WM. ARMSTRONG has decided not to contest the election of his successful opponent for Congress in the Lycoming District.

SILAS FISHER, a soldier of 1812, died in Harrisburg on Tuesday last. One by one the connecting links of the past and present are passing away.

JNO. REPIKE, fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his right leg and left foot so badly injured last week as to render amputation necessary.

REV. DR. S. M. ANDREW, of Doylestown, Pa., has been in the ministry forty years, and on Tuesday last solemnized his eight hundredth marriage ceremony.

THE Forest *Republican* says Dr. Wisner has cleaned out a well which formerly produced oil, on the Jamison Flats, above Tionesta, and it is now yielding five barrels per day.

THE fourth annual meeting of the Armstrong County Teachers' Association will take place on the 49th inst., at Kittanning, and will continue for five days. The Pittsburgh Quartette Club will assist at the entertainment on the evening of the 23d inst.

THE Raftsmen's *Journal* says: We learn that our lumber and logsmen are progressing finely in their work of cutting and hewing. We presume the usual quantity of lumber will be gotten out this season, although it is rather premature to anything definite on the subject.

THE Lebanon *Courier* says: It is stated that the President has thought of showing his regard for Pennsylvania by giving Judge Agnew a place in his Cabinet. We beg the President to allow his demonstrations of regard for the Republicans of the old Keystone to take any shape but that. The insult thrust in the face of the Republicans of our State by Agnew in the appointment of Snowden is too recent for their indignation to have subsided.

THE Franklin *Repository* says: "The fire which has been burning on the North Mountain the last few days, first made its appearance last Thursday, on what is called 'Nancy's Saddle,' on the Broad Mountain, and crossed over to the North Mountain, where it has burned a distance of at least five miles, in the direction of Strasburg. The fire has also extended a distance of several miles on the Broad Mountain. A considerable amount of timber has been destroyed, and the fire is not yet extinguished."

THE Connellsville *Record* says: "Geo. C. Campbell, of North Shenango, in August last captured on his farm a rattlesnake about two feet long, and sporting seven rattles. His snakeship was placed in a box, and up to this time, nearly four months, hasn't taken a particle of food, though he has been repeatedly tempted with dainties in the way of live mice, etc. The snake is the first one of that species seen in that vicinity for the past twenty years, and it was generally supposed that they had become extinct."

WEST VIRGINIA.

GOVERNOR STEVENSON is at work on his annual message to the Legislature.

THE Kanawha is still very low, but the recent snow will doubtless produce a rise.

IT is stated that the case of Virginia vs. West Virginia, involving the constitutionality of the act of Congress erecting and forming the new State of West Virginia out of parts of the old State of Virginia, without the consent of the latter, will be argued before the Supreme Court of the United States next week, Hon. C. J. Faulkner appearing as counsel for the new State.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has bought the Hempfield Railroad, east from Wheeling. That Company has now the old "Pittsburgh and Connellsville" transformed and extended into the Pittsburgh and Cumberland Railroad. This Hempfield road is to be completed from Wheeling to Cumberland will be about fifty miles shorter than by the present route by Grafton.

ALTHOUGH the fact has been known throughout the United States that West Virginia is now a thoroughly Democratic State, there are yet no signs of that flood of immigration which our Democratic exchanges were so fond of promising before the election as an immediate result of a Democratic victory. As soon as spring opens, we shall expect to witness such a rush as never was paralleled since the California gold fever. At present, the effect of the Democratic success seems rather contrary to the promise. People seem more anxious to get away from the State than to come in, and while many are preparing to go away there is no sign that any are preparing to come. Such is the perversity of human nature.

Important to Pulmonary Patients.

To give relief to Pulmonary Consumption is oftentimes all that is sought for the administration of remedies. We know of extreme cases that have been cured—cures are not common however, and perhaps for the reason that few persons believe in its curability, and allow their lungs to be consumed in a fatal misapprehension. That far gone cases of consumption have been cured by Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is hardly to be questioned, especially when persons who have been cured can be pointed out to any who choose to make inquiry of them. These cases are near at hand in the city and within a short walk of the Doctor's office. The Doctor doubtless does not pretend to cure every case; nor does he claim that the lung cure will always cure without his personal direction; in many cases it will. In every case it will relieve, and it will surely cure the incipient symptoms that lead to that dreadful scourge; in other words it will cure when application is made in time. The incredulous will do not squander much in a bare trial either of time or money. The Doctor will examine your lungs if you call on him at his office, No. 161 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6, and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 at night. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express with full directions how to use it. 3:w

PARALYSIS.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Isabella, ss:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for said State, Jonathan Ritter, of Salt River, Isabella county, Mich., who being by me duly sworn on oath, says that he had for twenty-seven months been so severely afflicted with rheumatism that he was unable to labor, and for the last eleven months previous to visiting the Magnetic Well could not dress or undress himself, or even step without the aid of crutches. Would his stomach down to his feet was completely paralyzed, having no feeling whatever in his feet or legs. That after bathing in and using the waters from the Magnetic Well at St. Louis, Mich., for one week, was able to walk without crutches, and was free from rheumatic pain, that he is feeling well and regularly attending to his business; that his age is 39 years. JONATHAN RITTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, A. D. 1870.

ALBERT D. HUFF, Notary Public.

Sold at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Habitual Constipation.

HOW TO EFFECT A CERTAIN AND PERMANENTT CURE.

Some occupations of life predispose to Costiveness, especially those which allow but little exercise. Persons who contract this unfortunate habit of body, under such circumstances, might possibly be relieved by changing their sedentary employments for others of a more active kind; but this is by no means certain. Habitual constipation is a very obstinate disorder. All the ordinary so called remedies invariably aggravate it. Nothing can be more injurious than the continued use of strong aperients. They at first irritate, and finally almost paralyze the bowels, rendering them so torpid that enormous doses of cathartic medicine have no effect upon them. A mild aperient, combined with a gentle stimulant, is the true remedy; and a combination in the happiest proportion, of these ingredients, is found in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This famous Stomachic invigorates the whole intestinal canal, while quietly removing from its convolutions all impediments to a free passage through them. No more purgative has this double operation. No ordinary stimulant effects the desired object. Cases of Constipation abandoned as hopeless by distinguished medical men have been cured in a few weeks by the Bitters. To those who have tried all the medicine of the dispensary in vain, we say try this irresistible stimulant and aperient. There is no sufficient reason why constipation should be the consequence of sedentary habits. Hostetter's Bitters, by supplying the vigor which would otherwise be derived from exercise, will in all cases enable the system to perform its excretory functions regularly and healthfully.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,

HUGUS

& CO.,

Manufacturers of

Cooking and Heating

STOVES,

RANGES, FURNACES,

AND

Fine Grate Fronts,

INCLUDING THE

COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,

Confidence Cook Stove,

The Boston

DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED

Cooking Range,

Nile's Improved Star Range,

AND

FIERY FURNACE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

206 and 208

Liberty Street.

A. H. English & Co.,

98 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Bone's Arithmetic, Hart's Grammars, and Cowley's System of Penmanship. ☞ All orders by mail promptly filled. no7:g3

Hollidaysburg Seminary.

ELEVENTH SESSION

Opens January 4, 1871.

AGENCY BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS to be transacted in Philadelphia. Any business [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attractive Prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

White and Gray

BLANKETS.

Heavy Coverlets.

Another Lot of Large Plaids, very cheap.

All colors and fabrics in Dress Goods.

Heavy Cloaking Cloths, Waterproofs.

Cassimeres and Jeans.

Country Flannels.

At $1.00, Brown Dress Silks—a great bargain.

At 37½c., Black Alpaca Poplins—a specialty.

At 12½c., some of the best Dark Delaines.

At 6¼c., a lot of short-lengths—best Prints.

At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.

At 25c., Plain Dark Gray All-Wool Flannels,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

HENRY G. HALE

Has Now in Stock

THE VERY LATEST STYLES

OF

Winter Goods,

DIRECT FROM THE LONDON MARKETS,

COMPRISING

DIAGONALS.

English Coatings, Cheviot Suitings

And an endless variety of the Choicest

PANTALOON PATTERNS.

ALSO,

English Corduroy

OF ALL COLORS.

Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

No. 110 Market St.,

PITTSBURGH.

C. YEAGER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Notions, Fancy Goods and Toys,

Offer to dealers their large and well selected assortment of the above classes of goods.

The Foreign Goods were imported direct by ourselves before the present European war. All of our Stock was Purchased for Cash, and those who favor us with a call and examination of the assortment offered, will find it equal, if not superior to any in the country, and our prices as low as those of New York Houses.

Wholesale Department up stairs.

NO. 110 MARKET STREET,

no28:b3 NEAR LIBERTY.

FURS, FURS.

M'CORD & CO.,

OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN

Astrachan Sacques,

Seal Sacques,

Persian Lamb Sacques,

Hudson Bay Sable Sets,

Mink Sable Setts,

Royal Ermine Sets,

German Fitch Sets,

Alaska Mink Sets,

Siberian Squirrel Sets,

ALSO, ALL LOWER GRADES IN

FURS,

For Ladies, Misses and Children.

M'CORD & CO.,

131 Wood Street.

City Standard Time.

Thos. M'Fadden Jr.

THE FINEST

Cream Bon Bons

AND

ASSORTED CANDIES

For Presents, can be Obtained at

GEORGE BEAVEN'S,

No. 112 Federal Street.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Eclipse Coal Hod.

I am now prepared to furnish dealers with coal hods as very low prices. All others should be sure to get the Eclipse. Order of me, or make to [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

A Splendid Assortment of Ladies' and Children's

HATS AND BONNETS,

FURS,

Hosiery, Gloves and Pulse Warmers.

Hoods, Nubias and Woolen Jackets.

Skirts and Shawls, all sizes.

Fancy Silks and Broche Scarfs,

Lace and Fancy Handkerchiefs,

Lace Collars and Emb'd Linen Sets,

Ladies' Purses and Fancy Bags,

Sleeve Buttons, Bracelets and Jet Jewelry,

Sash and Bow Ribbons.

Gents' White Shirts.

Gents' Woolen Shirts,

Gents' Undershirts and Drawers,

Gents' Woolen Scarfs, Gloves & Hose.

Gents' Bows and Fancy Neck Ties,

Gents' Light and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,

Gents' Suspenders, Collars and Cuffs.

AT

LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

On a Par with Gold!

WE NOW OFFER

Our New Stock

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

AT

EASTERN PRICES.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO

Examine our Goods & Prices

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street.

THE STRONGEST AND BEST SECURED, as well as most profitable investment now offered.

7 Per Cent. Gold

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Coupon or Registered

AND FREE OF U. S. TAX.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, issued by the

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President.
CHARLES MINOT, Treasurer.

The Road is now finished on 230,000 per mile against the portion of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish these connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago, 58 miles, and 100 miles to St. Louis, is mostly prairie grading, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops. Which, it is estimated will double the present income of the road.

The completed portion of this great road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly settled

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO E. SMITH & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 1870.

The money market to working heavily this week. The banks are probably keeping quite an liberality with their regular customers as they should do, but they fall long to meet the demand upon them, while transient customers complain that they throw aside their paper with the briefest possible ceremony. Outside of the regular discount houses and the banks, there is more than usual activity, and lenders are growing chary and cautious.

Complaints come to us on all sides, of the difficulty of raising collections, and the sudden ill of failures that, by profession, all branches of trade. The first trouble might be largely relieved, if the community could be relieved awhile of a class of narrow, stingy souls, who will not pay when they can easily and safely do so, because their eyes are greedily looking at the greenback in hand, as if they never would get sight of another. One such man hinders the payment of a hundred dunns, and brings trouble, perhaps disaster, upon a score of his neighbors. Pay when you can, and trust to others to follow your manly example. It is mean. It is dishonest, to withhold what is due, out of greed, as some are doing every day, or out of fear that others will withhold from you, as many more are doing.

The local stock market is inactive, and there is more disposition to sell than buy.

We note sales of First National Bank stock at 166, and bids were counts during the day for Third National, Exchange National, Merchants National, and a few others, without bringing out buyers.

Monongahela Insurance stock was offered at 40 bid. Bids were sought for Bo'smens, also for Allegheny, but no prices were named.

The Birmingham Gas Co. announce their regular half yearly dividend of four per cent., payable on the 15th inst., at Robinson Bros.

There was some effort made to get quotations for Columbia oil stock, but buyers and sellers were both non-committal. We can only guess that $40 would be given. One seller hinted that "nothing under $200" would be his price.

The New York Tribune's market is in a decidedly firmer in tone to-day. The banks have been busy for two days past in efforts to distort the money market, but without any marked success. Stocks fell off last evening under free sales, but have to-day nearly recovered the decline, and money is easier.

Governments are dull, but steady, and Gold has varied but one-eighth per cent. all day.

Subjoined is Messrs. Robinson Brothers' furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Bonds—1881		
" 1867		
" 1868		
" 5-20s		
" 10-40s		
" Currency 6's		
U. S. Bonds		
Gold		
New York Central		
Erie		
Reading		
Lake Shore		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		
Pittsburgh		
Ft. Wayne		
Chicago & Rock Island		
Mil. & St. Paul		
Mil. & St. Paul, Preferred		
Northwestern		
Northwestern, Preferred		
Ohio & Mississippi		
Western Union Telegraph		
Pacific Mail		
U. S. Express		

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	11[illegible]	11[illegible]
U. S. 6's, 1881	11[illegible]	11[illegible]
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	11[illegible]	11[illegible]
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	11[illegible]	11[illegible]
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	11[illegible]	11[illegible]

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 8, 1870.

Gold continues extremely dull at 110¾@111. The rates paid for carrying yesterday were 7@6 per cent. The clearances of specie were $97,000 in gold and $1,000 in silver.

Government bonds are without change. There is no regular supply this afternoon at all per cent. And yet there are no indications that artificial scarcity is to be attempted, as reported yesterday. The stock market was weak at the opening, but has since improved to tone and prices have advanced. The advance seems to have been due to the demand to cover contracts, and not to any increase in our business. The chief speculative feature continues to be Western Union Telegraph, which early in the day fell to 84¾ on the semi-official statement that at the directors' meeting yesterday it was decided not to declare a January dividend. In the subsequent hours, in the regular way of the Stock Board, it sold up to 85¾, and a dividend is now talked of for the 15th inst. Pacific Mail is also strong, and has advanced to 39¾@39¾. Pittsburgh is dull and declining; No. 1 mixed lots were 94@95 cash, and 95¾@96 regular. Rock Island is also

PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1870.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Signal Service Officer of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 9, 1870.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.	Rain.
Height of Barometer					
Corrected for Temperature					
Corrected for Elevation					
Temperature of Air					
Temperature of Evaporation					
Direction of Wind					
Velocity of Wind—miles per hour					
Weather					
Rain in inches					
Remarks					

Prof. Lapham has returned to Washington.

Mr. Wm. Bell, of Bell's Landing, Allegheny county, has been appointed Justice of the Peace